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## TOMBSTONE EPITAPH.

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### KANGAROO HUNTING.

Extensive Utilization of Their Hides in the United States.

There are 6,000 kangaroo skins received in Newark, N. J., every week. They are all tanned in one large establishment on Sussex avenue, and are then made into fine shoes. Australia and New Zealand furnish kangaroos for the world. The kangaroos are killed in Australia about 300 miles back from the coast, and are shipped from Melbourne, Sydney and Newcastle, in Australia, and from Masterton, in New Zealand. Up to 1889 the kangaroos were killed and eaten in Australia, and their hides were cut into shoe-strings. But an Englishman named Brown in that year discovered the remarkable character of the leather, and brought several thousand skins to this country. He tried to sell them at a sacrifice to a book-binder. The book-binder made triangular corner pieces in ledgers and commercial books out of the skins, and so ascertained the good quality of the leather. It was in this way that the larger leather factories were first attracted to kangaroo hide. The skin was found to be very tenacious, and the compactness of the grain prevents its absorbing water, while the acids in blacking meet with an almost impervious substance. It was hard work for years to get the kangaroo skins. It was not until the Newmarket, who now tans them, sent agents to Australia three years ago that the demand could be supplied. The characteristic climate of Australia and the pungency of the kangaroo make hunting the hides dangerous. Winter starts in May and ends in December in that country. The rest of the year the heat is intense, the thermometer frequently reaching 140 degrees. Eight men hunt together for kangaroos. They are called a "set."

When brought to bay the kangaroo jumps like a flash for the hunter's chest and tries to crush it in with his fore feet. To prevent this each man wears across his breast a two or three-inch thick matting. Armed with a spear, with a club attachment at the other end, they ride upon swift horses into a herd. With the agility and equis of circus riders they stand erect upon their horses and use their spears and clubs. The kangaroo is able to jump clear over a horse. As the game is bagged it is skinned, and the skin is stretched on the ground and pegged down to prevent shrinkage. The flesh furnishes meat for the camp. Each man places his private mark upon his booty, and when they have 100 skins apiece they return back to civilization. There are twenty varieties of kangaroos, among them the blue, red, wallaby, black, gray and Forester, the latter furnishing the best leather, as it lives mainly in wooded sections. When the shipping ports are reached the hunters display of the skins by auction to the highest bidder and realize about seventy cents a pound. Kangaroo hunters make large profits. One man is known to have cleared \$4,500 free of living expenses in a single year. The tanning of kangaroo skins is confined to men employed by Americans, as other dealers can not afford to pay the high prices for the raw material. The result is that Parisian and London shoe manufacturers buy their stock of kangaroo leather directly from Newark, and prominent dealers in Germany, Greece, Spain, and even Australia itself, receive their supplies from the same. The manufacturer here scolds the idea that the original seven-league boots were made from the skin of the great Australian leapers.—Providence (R. I.) Journal.

### FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

Afflicting Story of a Little Newboy Who Lost Ten Dollars.

A business man of Detroit, whose office is on Woodward avenue, relates the singular experience in the Free Press: "I wanted a ten-dollar bill changed, and as I was alone I stepped to the door and called a little newboy whom I had frequently employed to run on errands, and told him to carry it to the nearest store and get it changed. I then went inside and waited. My partner came in and ridiculed me for what I had done. "You will never see the boy or the change again," he said. "I must say his prophecy looked possible when he was uttered, for the boy did not return; still I trusted him. I could easily believe that he had been run over or made away with than that he had stolen the money. "Did not change my mind when a week had passed. I did not know where he lived or who his associates were, and no newboy seemed to be missing. The second week was nearly gone when a woman came into my office one day. She was crying. "Are you Mr. —?" she asked. "I am, madam. What can I do for you?" "Then she told me that her little boy was dying; that he had been ill nearly two weeks, and kept constantly calling my name. I went with her and found my missing newboy. As soon as he saw me he began to rave. "I lost it! I lost it!" was the burden of his cry, but I alone knew what he referred to. He had lost the ten-dollar note, and it had preyed on his mind, causing him fever. He died in my arms, unconscious that I had traced him from the very first, and that I would have done any thing to save his life. I have not a doubt that he either lost it or had it snatched from him, and his sensitive nature kept him from telling the truth, and he gave his life up in the struggle."

### ABOUT MOONSTONES.

They Come from India and Are Never Sold by Weight.

"The word 'precious' can not be applied to moonstones," said a well-known dealer in jewelry, "because their marketable value is relatively small at all times, and is still further influenced by the decrees of fashion. For some years past we have had but few calls for moonstones, but about twelve months ago they were restored to popular favor, and will probably continue to be much used for some time to come. The stones come from India, are easily procured, and there is but little work in cutting. They are almost invariably of a bluish-white tint, the rays of the most perfect stones much resembling moonlight (hence the name), those of a less clear or yellowish hue being of but little value. When carved, the clear transparency of the stone is of course marred, but many of them are so embellished, and a baby's face surrounded with a cap of pearls or diamonds another."

The moonstone is seldom worn alone by fashionable people, having usually an accompanying setting of diamonds or other precious stones. In response to a question the dealer added: "The largest moonstone I have ever seen was one of oblong shape about one and three-quarters inches in length and three-quarters of an inch in width. This was to represent a butterfly with partially closed wings of brilliantly-colored stones, and was intended to be worn as a pendant. These stones are not valued by weight as others are, but simply by appearance and size, a perfectly round stone being more desirable than a flatter one and more rare."

As the moonstone is traditionally lucky it is most suitable for souvenirs, parting and anniversary gifts, and from present indications will be much used for favors and wedding presents during the coming gay season.—N. Y. Sun.

### How the Arabs Make Tea.

The mistress of the tent, placing a large kettle on the fire, wiped it carefully with a horse's tail, filled it with water and threw in some coarse tea and a little salt. When this was near the boiling point she tossed a tea ball about with a brass ladle until the liquor became brown, and then it was poured off into another vessel. Cleansing the kettle as before, the woman set it again on the fire in order to fry a paste of meal and fresh butter. Upon this the tea and some thick cream were then poured, the ladle put in requisition again and after a time the whole taken off the fire and set aside to cool. Half-filled wooden mugs were handed around and the tea ladled into them. The tea forming mugs and drink, and satisfying both hunger and thirst. However made, tea is a blessed invention for the weary traveler.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### A Girl Mounts Mount Ararat.

Mount Ararat has this autumn, for the first time, been ascended by a young girl. It seems that the forestier Mlokossevitch, accompanied by his daughter, who is only seventeen years of age, and by his son, a boy of fourteen, undertook the ascent, in the company of three Kurds. The strength of the boy was exhausted when they arrived at the height of 14,000 feet, and the father stooped to the height of 10,750 feet. The young girl and the three Kurds, however, continued the ascent until they reached the top—16,917 feet. There the girl fell ill from the intense cold, and in the descent was obliged to depend upon the Kurds for support.—London Star.

### MOHAMMEDAN POWER.

The Establishment and Extension of Arab Dominion in Africa.

But the problem of Arab dominion is not on the coast at all, but in the interior of Africa. On the coast the European States can make their influence felt, but it extends no further than a narrow strip of land, beyond which barbarism reigns supreme. And here we arrive at one of the most curious phenomena of the age in which we live and the planet we inhabit. The aboriginal inhabitants of Central Africa are savages, sunk in heathenism, afflicted by the evils and the weaknesses of savage life, and perhaps inferior in mental and physical vigor to the strong races of mankind. Over them has passed, like a tempest from the east, a horde of men of another and a stronger race, which marks them out for slavery and destruction. The Arab invasion of Africa is characterized in every part to which Europeans have penetrated by desperate valor in arms, by an utter indifference to human life, and above all, by an enthusiastic and fanatical belief in the faith of Islam. They remind us of those ardent followers of the prophet who, in the first ages of Mohammedanism, bore his blood-stained standard and his intolerant creed from Spain to the confines of China, and well-nigh overthrew the faith and civilization of the ancient world. Indeed, if we are not mistaken, they are the same men—the living inheritors of the passions, the valor and the faith of the soldiers of Mohammed. Before the strength of the Christian States they are now compelled reluctantly to bow; but over the unarmed and untutored native races of Africa they are supreme. Accordingly, what we are now witnessing in Africa, since it has been partially opened to our view, is an amazing recrudescence and fermentation of Mohammedan power. On the Congo it is not the native population, but the blood-thirsty Arab slave dealers, who oppose the progress of civilization; the natives ask for protection from these formidable tyrants. On the Nile the fierce chiefs of this new warfare have made Khartoum a seat of power and authority over the neighboring tribes, for since the overthrow of the Egyptian government in the south they are masters of the Sudan. The capture of that important position, and the defeat and death of a heroic champion of civilization who perished there, were much greater events than they even seemed to be at the time they occurred; for they established a power, whether it was that of the Mahdi or any other name, which commands the interior and the river.—Edinburgh Review.

### SHAVING THE BEARD.

The Practice Is Alluded to in Many Parts of the Old Testament.

The earliest reference to shaving is found in Genesis xii, 14, where we read that Joseph, on being summoned before the King, shaved himself. There are several directions as to shaving in Leviticus, and the practice is alluded to in many other parts of the Holy Scriptures. Egypt is the only country mentioned in the Bible where shaving was made a practice. In all other countries such an act would have been debasing in the extreme. Herodotus mentions that the Egyptians allowed the beard to grow when in mourning. So particular were they as to shaving at all other times, that to neglect it was to set one's self up as a target for reproach and ridicule. When the Egyptian artists intended to convey the idea of a mean, low, slovenly fellow they always represented him with a full beard.

### LINCOLN'S ANCESTORS.

Facts Learned from the Archives of Berks County, Pa.

Among the inmates of the county almshouse is John Lincoln, aged about seventy-five years. He is a descendant of the same family to which the dead President belonged. He has been here for several years, and it is known that in his young days he was wealthy, having inherited a considerable sum of money from the family. He was, however, a lover of fast horses and fox hunting and the sport was too much for him and he soon fell into evil ways. Going from bad to worse, he eventually became a hooligan at a country hotel. Becoming old, he was quickly incapacitated for work and was then sent to the poor-house. Researches among the archives of Berks County show that the Lincoln family came from Massachusetts and settled in Oley township, this county, some time prior to 1735. They soon became prominent citizens in that and adjoining townships. The grandfather of President Lincoln went from Berks County to Pennsylvania, and thence to Kentucky, according to authentic records. They were among the largest taxpayers a century ago, and the names of Mordecai, John and Abraham are common ones on the records and tax levies. Abraham Lincoln, a grandnephew of the martyr President, the records show, was a county commissioner in 1773. Ten years later he was elected to the Legislature and served four years. Subsequently he was a justice of the peace and ex-officio member of the justices of the quarter sessions court. Many ancient documents can be found bearing his signature.—Reading (Pa.) Dispatch.

### Dickens' Letter to His Sons.

Here is a letter from Dickens, addressed to his younger sons on their leaving home, one for Cambridge, the other for Australia, in which the father's heart and the deeper side of his nature reveal themselves: "You will remember," he says to both, "that you have never at home been wearied about religious observances or more formalities. You will therefore understand the better that I now most solemnly impress upon you the truth and beauty of the Christian religion, as it comes from Christ Himself, and the impossibility of your going far wrong if you humbly but heartily respect Him. Similarly I impress upon you the habit of saying a Christian prayer both night and morning. These things have stood by me through my life, and remember that I tried to render the New Testament intelligible to you and lovable to you when you were mere babes. And so God bless you. Ever your affectionate father."—Literary World.

—A citizen of Wellsboro, O., now seventy-four years old, boasts that he has never paid a cent to a lawyer, doctor or minister.

### EATEN BY SHARKS.

The Fearful Fate of Aeronaut Van Tassel at Honolulu.

Aeronaut Van Tassel, who is well known all over the United States as a daring adventurer among the clouds, met a fearful death at Honolulu not long ago by falling into the water from his balloon, where he was eaten by sharks. The occasion of his last ascension was the King's birthday. There was a grand celebration, and the festivities were to conclude with a parachute leap. Shortly before three o'clock Van Tassel entered his balloon alone after all the necessary preparations had been made. The conditions were favorable for his landing on land, and when the balloon shot upward it was thought he would not land more than a half mile from the starting point. The balloon ascended steadily to the height of one thousand feet, when it was caught by a strong blowing seaward and toward the water. The aeronaut evidently saw he must inevitably fall into the water, and with glasses saw that he was hurriedly making preparations for a descent. Suddenly the parachute was let loose, and the bag of gas shot up higher into the air. The parachute opened nicely, and the man gracefully descended into the water about two miles off shore.

That was the last seen of him. The steamer Zealandia, who brought the news, was entering the harbor. Two boats were immediately lowered, and the men were soon at the spot where the man was last seen. They could find no trace of him. The parachute had sunk, owing to the weight of its iron, and three or four monster sharks were seen swimming near by. They followed the boats close to the steamer.

Though the search was continued afterward for several hours no trace was found. Van Tassel was a daring swimmer, and under ordinary circumstances could not have drowned before the boats reached him. The hunt for his body has been continued every day since the accident, but without avail. The men who were in the boats say Van Tassel must have been seized by the sharks almost immediately after he struck the water, for not more than eight minutes elapsed from the time the boats were lowered until the spot was reached where the daring man died.

News of his death was not long in reaching shore, and immediately thousands who had seen him go up went to the beach and wharves, and small boats without number were rowed eastward. The first diligent search was not ended until dark, and there is no hope whatever of recovering the body now.

Van Tassel was well known in San Francisco and throughout America. There are few large cities in the United States in which he has not made ascensions, and few understand the business so well as he has had been at hundreds of times. He made many concessions from Woodward's Garden, Central Park and the Ocean beach, and he successfully performed parachute jumps in this city at the beach a few months ago. On one occasion before the leap nearly cost him his life, the parachute not opening and descending with lightning rapidity for many hundred feet before spreading.

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Unlike the Romans of a later age the Egyptians did not confine the shaving privilege to free citizens, but obliged their slaves to shave both beard and head. The priests were about the only class of citizens who habitually shaved the head except the slaves. About 300 years B. C. it became the custom of the Romans to shave regularly. According to Pliny, Scipio Africanus was the first Roman to shave daily. In France the shaving custom was brought about by Louis XIII, coming to the throne young and beardless. The Anglo-Saxons wore their beards until at the Conquest they were compelled to follow the example of the Normans, who shaved. From the time of Edward III. to that of Charles I. beards were universally worn. In the time of Charles II. mustache and whiskers only were worn, and soon after the reign of that monarch the shaving practice became general.—St. Louis Republic.

### THE WOMEN'S HUNT.

Females Put On Men's Clothes in Order to Drive Away Evil Spirits.

A very curious custom is that called the women's hunt, which prevails among some of the aboriginal tribes of Chota Nagpore, India. It is observed whenever any calamity falls upon the community—such as, perhaps, a visitation of cholera.

The women put on men's clothes, take up arms and go a-hunting—not in the jungles, but in the nearest village east of them. They chase pigs and fowls, take as their own every thing they kill and levy blackmail from the heads of the villages for the purchase of liquor, or else they allow themselves to be bought off for a small sum of money and a pig. Toward evening the hunting party retire to a stream, cook and eat their meal, drink their liquor and then return home, having acquired themselves during the day in a thoroughly masculine and boisterous manner.

Then the village that has been visited goes on a similar excursion to the village east of it, and so on to the eastern border of the district. By this series of excursions it is supposed that the evil spirit is safely conducted out of the district without offending its dignity.—Chicago Times.

—"There," said the new lady of the castle, "are the graves of the former owners' ancestors. My ancestors," she added, proudly, "are all living."—Harper's Magazine.

### FACTS ABOUT RINGS.

A History of the Use of This Well-Known Ornament.

The practice of wearing finger-rings has been almost universal from an early period in the world's history. There is a tradition which ascribes their invention to Tubal Cain; and the old Latin author who gives currency to the story, speaking of the wedding ring, says: "The form of the ring being circular—that is to say, round and without end—imparted this much, that mutual love and hearty affection should roundly flow from one to the other, as in the circle, and that continually and forever." The first authentic reference to finger-rings occurs in the Old Testament, where (Genesis xxxviii.) mention is made of Judah's signet-ring. That they were also in use among the Egyptians at that time is evident from the forty-first chapter of Genesis, where we read of Pharaoh taking off his own ring and putting it upon Joseph's hand, when he made him "ruler over all the land of Egypt."

The hands of female mummies, found in the tombs of Egypt, are profusely covered with rings; the wealthy ladies of that country wearing costly ones upon nearly every finger, while their poorer sisters had to content themselves with circles of bronze, glass or pottery. The ancient Chaldeans, the Persians, and, according to Herodotus, the Babylonians wore rings; and it is probable that from Asia they were introduced into Greece. In the later Greek legends the ancient heroes are spoken of as wearing them, and at a more recent date every freeman throughout Greece seems to have had one.

The earlier rings appear to have been used not so much for ornament as for the practical purpose of affixing seals; but later on they became merely ornamental, and were set with precious stones. The Romans became gradually more and more fond of rings, and have derived the custom from the Sabines, who signet-rings of iron—as was the case with the Lacedaemonians—and every freeman had the right to wear one.

Ambassadors in the early years of the republic used to wear gold rings as part of their official dress; this annul aurei being afterwards extended to Chief Magistrates, Senators and, later on, to equites. Emperors were wont to confer this right on those whom they wished to favor, and the privilege became gradually more and more extensive, until in the time of Justinian all Roman citizens could avail themselves of it.

The later Romans used to wear many rings upon their fingers, some even having different ones for summer and winter, while the height of "dandyism" was reached by those who never wore the same ring twice, but threw it away when once it had done service.—Notes and Queries.

### HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

—When cooking onions set a tin of vinegar on the stove, let it boil, and you will have no disagreeable smell.

—Crystal globes in colored or cut glass, and a few small vases, make a lovely decoration for the lunch or tea table. The globes come in ruby, sapphire and emerald tints, and usually rest on a mirror plate.

—Coldish croquettes.—Take equal parts of pickled-up codfish (freshened in water) and fresh mashed potatoes; season with pepper, dip in egg, and roll in fine cracker meal and fry like oysters, making them in any shape preferred.

—In oyster stew or any thing where one wishes to use the liquor let it come to a boil so as to take off the scum. Never boil oysters, as it toughens them, simply let them come to a boiling point. It should simply boil around the edges.

—Sweetbread Sauce.—Remove the tough skin from the sweetbreads, and let stand in cold water twenty minutes. Cut in halves, then in quarters and season with salt and pepper, boil till tender and put a tablespoonful each of butter and flour in a frying pan, and when hot put in the sweetbreads; stir until a light brown, which will take about ten minutes.—Yankee Blade.

—An experienced housekeeper says the best water tank is a stone jar—one of five or six gallons. This will not rust, and is not affected by change of temperature. Ice will dissolve in it without hurting it, and water will stand in it, as it is changed, for years without rusting. Besides, clear, fresh water will keep cool, in a closet or other shady place, in a stone jar better than in any other position.

—Cracking Pone.—This is a Southern recipe. For a small pone take one quart of corn meal scalded with as much boiling water as it will absorb, and allow it to cool until the hand can be used to mix into it one cupful of well-salted "cracklings" or scraps left from frying out lard. Wet the hand with water and pat the pone into a cake an inch thick on a pan. Bake in the oven.—New England Farmer.

—Jellied Chicken.—Boil the chicken till the meat falls from the bone, in as little water as possible; take it out and let it cool; chop and season with salt and pepper, then put it in a mold with a layer of hard-boiled eggs, either chopped or sliced; boil the water in which the meat was cooked until it is half-boiled away, add a tablespoonful of gelatin and when it is dissolved pour over the meat; this will be ready to use the next day after it is prepared; the eggs may be omitted if desired.—Detroit Free Press.

### The Most Desirable End.

Most people have many things in which they desire to succeed, innocent in themselves except when they interfere with a higher aim and worthier purpose. It is this conflict of aims, this gradation of duties, that makes life often seem so complex and so difficult. The questions come continually before every thoughtful mind: "Is this aim which I set before me the highest I can reach? Is it not merely a desirable end, but the most desirable? Is it likely to lead to still better and worthier purposes, or is it likely to hide them from view?" As we answer these questions to ourselves intelligently and conscientiously, the rightful aims of each will become clear, and our desire to succeed in each will harmonize with those limits. Thus the desire for pleasure will be limited by the desire for health, the care of self by the care for others, the love of money by the love of honor, the effort to please by the effort to do right.—N. Y. Ledger.

### PULMONARY DISORDERS.

Out-Door Air and Exercise the Best Remedies for Consumption.

In the course of the last fifty years a number of observant physicians have convinced a more and more outspoken conviction that pulmonary disorders make no exception to the general rule that all diseases become more curable in cold weather. Three generations ago all lung troubles, almost without an exception, were ascribed to the influence of cold air—a delusion perpetuated in the still sadly misleading word "cold," that is to say, round and without end—imparted this much, that mutual love and hearty affection should roundly flow from one to the other, as in the circle, and that continually and forever." The first authentic reference to finger-rings occurs in the Old Testament, where (Genesis xxxviii.) mention is made of Judah's signet-ring. That they were also in use among the Egyptians at that time is evident from the forty-first chapter of Genesis, where we read of Pharaoh taking off his own ring and putting it upon Joseph's hand, when he made him "ruler over all the land of Egypt."

Those delusions were first shaken by the result of comparative statistics. The mortality records of every civilized country east, west, north or south demonstrated the suggestive fact that the prevalence of consumption bears an exact proportion to the prevalence of indoor occupations. In pastoral Norway pulmonary disorders were found to be less frequent than in cotton-spinning England; in frosty Switzerland less frequent than in sunny France. The numerous reports of Arctic travelers established the still more remarkable circumstance that in the polar regions lung diseases are almost wholly unknown, "due to a diet of train oil," argued the old-school doctors. "Let us try that specific." And the cod-liver oil nuisance was added to other sorrows of afflicted mankind. Kohl, Father de Smeth and other explorers of the North American and Arctic regions, in the meanwhile noticed that the hunting tribes of our frozen Northwestern prairies shared the privilege of weather-proof lungs at a distance of 2,000 miles from the next train-oil kettle; while the reports of the Naples hospitals proved that the development of factory towns had made consumption extremely prevalent in the more than half-tropical coast districts of Southern Italy.

At the same time experience had left no doubt that a change from indoor to outdoor occupations could, in four out of five cases, be relied upon to avert the doom of hereditary consumption. The sickly wives of Silesian weavers recovered from malignant lung disorders after the removal of their household to the backwoods of the Tennessee valley; hollow-cheeked mechanics, worn out with hectic coughs, became athletes by adopting an out-door mode of life; five sons descended from a family of consumptives, four died in city workshops before the completion of their fifteenth year, while the fifth on his mountain farm outlived his nephews and grand-nephews. Consumption was gradually recognized to be a house disease.

It is true that the theory of the old-school party is apparently supported by the circumstances that lung disorders become more frequent after the end of October, and subside about the middle of May; but should that phenomenon be wholly unconnected with the fact that winter is, by excellence, the season of indoor-life? Savages, who spend their winters out-doors and trappers in their draughty winter camps in the gully of a Western sierra, know catarrhs only from hearsay, and we have seen that the natives of the arctic regions share that immunity in spite of their ill-ventilated hovels, which may keep out snow-flakes, but can not counteract the penetrative force of a polar winter storm.

These facts suggest considerable modifications in the conventional method of treating catarrhs and other disorders of the respiratory organs. They have already led to the practical establishment of the truth that cold pure air, rather than warm foul air, is nature's specific for the elimination of lung microbes, and scores of consumptives are actually cured by their removal from the sultry lowlands of the Mississippi valley to the frosty highland regions of the Adirondacks. For the same reason, Dr. Lewis advised his lung-sick patients to take an extra dose of out-door air in mid-winter, and it would not be a bad plan to utilize the coldest and driest breezes of every winter for disinfectant purposes. Just as the owners of a new family residence celebrate a "house-warming," old tenants should be treated to an occasional house-freezing.—Dr. T. L. Oswald, in Harper's Bazar.

### Amusing and Characteristic.

A friend who has just returned from Paris tells me an amusing and characteristic anecdote. During the recent exposition there was a little railroad, five miles in length, running around the grounds. The tracks ran in and out among the trees and buildings, and so near them that a passenger's head or arm thrust out of the window was in danger of being knocked off. To prevent accidents of this sort warnings were printed on large posters and tacked up at intervals of a few yards along the entire track. They were printed in almost every known language, including Asiatic and African tongues, shorthand and Volapuk. My friend counted over thirty languages and dialects. You would have supposed that none was omitted in such a list. But there was one omission, and a very important one. Not a single word of warning was printed in German! Some one said to the manager of the road: "It looks to me as though you didn't care whether the Germans got their heads and arms knocked off or not." He smiled quietly and replied: "It does look that way, sure enough."—Critic.

—A serious inconvenience often occurs at the chimneys, which surround brick chimneys. It may be easily cured by making a paste of mortar or tar and dried road dust, and applying it with a trowel about four inches over the shingles. It will harden and form a perfect collar, lasting many years.